



AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

VOLUME II. >

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,  
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D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS,

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Original Papers from Contributors.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Hessian Fly.—Eyebright in Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—The ravages of the Hessian Fly in our wheat crop, this season, calls for an investigation by the Farmers, peradventure we may discover the reasons why and the means to be employed to avoid the like disastrous results for the future. So far as my observation extends, the earliest sown wheat is the most injured by insects. Some fields in this neighborhood, that were thoroughly fallowed and sowed early, are now nearly destroyed. But these were all, or principally, sowed in the month of August. In one field of 30 acres a part was sowed the last of August, a part about the 5th of September, and the remainder from the 10th to the 15th of the latter month. The first that was sown, from present appearances, will hardly yield the seed; the next that was sown is some better, and the last is good wheat. If this is a fact, that all the crops sowed about the 15th of September and after are not injured, it should be known.

But what I fear will in time prove most disastrous to wheat growers, is the introduction of *Eyebright*—sometimes known by other names, as *pigeon-weed*, *red-root*, and *stein-kroot*. I saw some recently in a fine wheat field north of Ann Arbor—and have since learned that it is in wheat fields in the vicinity of Clinton.

As the weed may not be generally known in this country, a description of it may be necessary in order to keep farmers on their guard. The seed—which is in shape some like the buckwheat, but rougher—vegetates in the fall, and comes up with the wheat. It starts early in the spring, and grows a single stalk until about 4 inches high, and then blossoms—from this it branches, and each of these when about 4 inches in length blossoms, and then branches again; so that in the fall a full grown plant will nearly fill a half bushel—with seed enough to stock a farm. When once it makes its appearance, and is suffered to grow

upon a farm a year or two, I know of no means of eradicating it—but believe the most effectual method is to plow in the fall, and harrow the ground over so that most of the seed will grow, and the ensuing spring plow and put in a spring crop.

When once it gets a foothold, it will so surely spoil a farm for wheat growing. But as this article is already too long, I will only add that it was with much regret that I learned of the introduction of this weed into our State;—and hoping that this will elicit something more upon the subject from some of your correspondents,

I remain yours, H. H. BINGHAM.  
Grass Lake, June 10, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Insects in Wheat.

EDITOR OF THE MICH. FARMER—*Sir*. In the following I present a few thoughts upon a matter connected with the great subject of Agriculture, and if you think it will in any way be of use to your readers, you are at liberty to transfer it to your pages. My principal object is to treat upon the great scourge which is proving so destructive to the wheat crop at the present time. From whatever quarter I hear, or wherever I travel, the general complaint is that the insects are destroying the wheat; and I should think, from what I have seen, that there will be 25,000 bushels less raised in this county, this season, than there was last. And what shall we do to remedy the evil? In the following lines, I shall endeavor to answer this question, by a course of reasoning and observation.

Of all occupations that mankind follow for a livelihood, there is none that requires so close an observation, and that observation put in practice, as that of the farmer. It is this that reduces agriculture to a science. I am satisfied that the farmers in this section of country have been in the habit of sowing their wheat too early. I shall offer some reasons, together with observation, which sustains me in this belief. And first, the reason: By sowing too early we raise a crop of insects in the fall, which comes to maturity, and early in the spring turns to the fly, and are ready to lay their eggs for another crop; and by that means we raise two crops of insects in one season, instead of one crop, which increases the insects in a very great proportion. I believe there always are more or less insects in our wheat, but at times so few they are not observed; whereas, by early sowing, they so increase that they destroy the crop.

Secondly, the observation upon the subject: It was in the year 1832 that insects first materially injured the wheat crop in this section of the country. People had been in the habit of sowing early, and continued to do so until the insects

almost completely destroyed the crop. Farmers began to sow late, and sowed altogether too late,—so much so that the crop was injured by rust and smut, but it effectually used up the insects. Very many did not sow until November, which is later than needful to accomplish the object.—For two years past people have sowed early, especially last season. Many sowed in August, which has so much increased the insects that they have again destroyed the crop.

If our farmers would not sow any wheat for one year, (which I do not expect will be the case,) or sow late enough to destroy the insects, this season, say not until after the 20th of September—I think thus, with proper caution and management, we may not be again troubled with them to any very great extent. I would recommend never to sow before the 15th of September, in any season. "But, says one, "my late sowed wheat is injured as much as my early sowed."—Very true: if you breed insects in the fall in your early sown fields (or your neighbors do for you,) you will, in the spring, find a plenty of insects in your late sown fields.—For where did the insects that are in late sown wheat come from, if not from those fields sown early? We must sow later to effect the object.

As far as I am acquainted, all the wheat that was sown after the 15th of September, last year, looked very fine until about the middle of April. But some may object to this course, perhaps, for two reasons: one is, that, if they do not commence until the 15th of September, it will bring the latter part of their sowing too late. The other is, that if they (those that sow a large fallow,) commence plowing early enough to get all their ground fitted by the 15th of September, the first they plowed would become hard and unfit for the reception of seed. But I would suggest that every farmer commence plowing early enough to have all his ground fitted by the 15th of September, whether he has more or less, and that he plow in his wheat, instead of harrowing it in. There is no danger of plowing ground too much.

I remain yours, I. S. LOVE.  
Columbia, May 24, 1844.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have conversed upon the subject with an individual who was brought up in the great wheat growing portion of the State of New York. He says the farmers there were once in the habit of sowing their wheat very early,—principally in the month of August—and continued to do so until the insect destroyed their crop. They then became satisfied they had sown too early, and did not sow, the first year after their crop was destroyed, until there was a heavy frost; and after that about the 15th of September, and was not again troubled with insects.

I. S. L.



## Facts in the History of English Agriculture.

In the reign of Edward I, so low was the state of agricultural industry in England, that a writer at that time entered into a grave calculation "that if the land yielded only three times the seed sown, the farmer would be a loser, unless corn should sell dear." The usual quantity of seed was two bushels to the acre. There is an account of a farm in the county of Norfolk, which in the year 1390, produced only six bushels of oats per acre.

Gardens were not introduced into England, till the early part of the fifteenth century. They first made their appearance on the eastern shores of the kingdom, from the neighboring country of Flanders, but for a long time, were not sufficient to supply the wants of the few wealthy persons who possessed them.

The common cabbage was first introduced from the Netherlands in the year 1586. Its cultivation at first made little progress. In 1595, an old English writer said: "The cabbage is good to make pottage withall, and is a profitable herbe in a commonwealth, which the Flemings sell deere, but we have it growing in our own country; for there be great plenty growing between Aldbrough and Hartford in Suffolke, upon the sea shore."

An agricultural writer of the time of Oliver Cromwell, says that the old men in his days, remembered the first gardeners that established themselves in Surry, in England, and sold carrots, parsneps, and early peas of their own production, which before that time were deemed great rarities, and were always exclusively imported from Holland.

Cherries and hops were not cultivated in England, till the reign of Henry VIII. Artichokes, and currants made their appearance later, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Even at that time onions were imported from Spain, none being produced in the British islands.

Potatoes were first known in England, about the year 1586. For nearly a century, they were cultivated only in gardens as a curious exotic, furnishing an expensive luxury, for the table of none but the richest people in the kingdom.—The plant, which has now become the principal means of saving the poorest classes in Great Britain from starvation, by supplying them with a cheap and abundant article of food, was at one time so rare, that as it appears from an account of the household expenses of Anne, wife of James I. the price of potatoes was rated at one shilling per pound.

In those early times, there scarcely existed any middle classes or any cash market for produce. The land belonged to a few great proprietors, for whose benefit it was cultivated by their dependants. The surplus of years of abundance often sunk to a price nearly nominal, wheat being in many instances sold as low as sixpence per bushel. Under such circumstances, the results of a plentiful harvest were wasted in feudal profusion, and, when on the other hand, a short harvest occurred, wheat rose to five or ten times its ordinary value, a famine prevailed, and the poor were compelled to subsist on roots and other miserable fare.

It is commerce, which, by supplying an outlet for the surplus, and a prompt remedy for the deficiencies of all civilized countries: has protected against the ruinous consequences of these sudden changes, and given, comparatively speaking, a certain and unchanging value to the productions of all countries. Agricultural industry, now secure of its reward, no longer squanders its earnings in the lavish carousals which distinguished the middle ages.—*Selected.*

**WRIGHT OF BUSHELS OF GRAIN:**—An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of each of the undermentioned sorts of grain:—wheat 62 lbs., 550,000 grains; barley 52½ lbs., 520,000 grains; oats 52 lbs., 1,200,000 grains; poplar peas 64 lbs., 110,000 grains; horse beans 64 lbs., 27,000 grains.

## Hay Making.

RICHARD COATES, of Farmington, Connecticut, communicates the following to the Albany Cultivator:—

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have seen it recommended from time to time in your excellent paper, to salt hay, as a remedy for imperfect curing.—Having tried this method occasionally, and observed its effects with some care, I am led to doubt its utility. My objections are two, viz: that it is not so nutritious as when well cured; and that it causes cattle to scour. My desire in stating these objections, is to call forth further information on the subject. The temptation is very great, when hay is nearly dried, to flatter ourselves that it will keep, especially if well salted, and in it goes.—The same state of things occurs the next day perhaps, and temptation once yielded to, in this as in other things, soon becomes a habit; and in unfavorable seasons particularly, our barns are filled with hay, which on feeding out, salt notwithstanding, proves musty and unpalatable. As we open these musty mows, and see our cattle poke over and snuff at the hay, we promise ourselves, perhaps, not to do so again; but the next season the same thing is enacted, and so on through a man's life.

This town is somewhat celebrated in this region for good hay and fine cattle. Our best farmers can hardly be tempted to put a lock of hay into their barns until perfectly cured. There are those among us, however, who are not so particular. A peep into the yards of the two classes, would, I should think, satisfy any one, whether perfect or imperfect curing is best. Salt is good, in a trough or manger, where cattle can help themselves, but it will not, as I think, make badly cured hay good, and well cured hay does not need it.

Whilst on the subject of hay, I will say a few words more. The practice of leaving uncured hay until near night before it is cocked, is a bad one. It should invariably be put up by 4 o'clock, at which time the dew begins to collect. When thus put up, it cures rapidly in the cock, requires less handling afterwards, and loses less in weight than if put up when cold and wet with dew.

The horse rake has recently been introduced among us with good results, enabling one man with a horse to do the work of five or six with small rakes. We have also a broad hand rake for clearing after cocks and raking after cart, with which one man can do as much as two with small rakes, and with less fatigue. With these and other improvements, hay is now got in, well cured, at \$1 75 to \$2 25 per ton. A few years ago the cost was estimated at \$3 to \$4 per ton.

## Good Effects of Draining.

At the late annual meeting of the Liverpool Agricultural Society, the President, Lord Stanley, said that he would state one instance of the practical returns which might be expected from thorough scientific draining.

In 1841, his father was about to enclose in the park of Knowsly, a tract of about 80 acres. Of this about 20 acres were strong clay land, with a very retentive subsoil, and the remaining 60 he remembered from his boyhood, as the favored haunt of snipes and wild ducks, and never saw there any thing else. In the course of the first year, the 60 acres maintained—but very poorly—during the summer, six horses; and on the 20 acres there was a very small crop of very poor hay. It was impossible for land to be in a poorer condition; and in breaking it up they had some two or three times to dig the plough horses out of the bog.

In 1842, the whole of this land was thoroughly subsoiled and drained, and in 1843, what was not worth 10s. an acre per annum, the year before, was in turneps, and on that land they fed off, in five months, and fattened for the butcher, 30 beasts and 300 sheep, and afterwards carted into the farm yard 350 tons of turneps. In the present year they had a very fair crop of barley and oats, which his friend, Mr. Henry, would be very glad to show to any gentleman who felt any curiosity on the subject. Now he did not hesitate to say

that that land was, at that moment, worth 30s. an acre. The outlay upon it for pulling up old fences; thoroughly draining, tilling, and breaking it up, amounted just to £7 10s. per acre, giving just 20s. for every 150s. of outlay, and giving to the landlord a permanent interest of 14 per cent. on the money laid out on that unpromising ground. It happened that in the same year they took into their own hands land which had been abandoned by the tenant as perfectly worthless. It was a large field of 22 acres of very poor sandy soil. It was drained at an expense of £2 per statute acre, and in the first year they fed off on that land 120 sheep, the remaining part of the turneps being carted to the farm yard; and he ventured to say, that at the expense of £2 per acre, the land was increased in value 10s. per acre to the landlord, and as much to the tenant. *New-England Farmer.*

**PEACH TREE WORM.**—M. Flagg, in the Plow-boy, says:

"Much has been said and written respecting the worm which is so destructive to our peach trees. Now my object is not so much to point out a preventive as a cure, of which, after eight years' trial, I can speak with some degree of assurance. It consists in the following simple method: In the spring, after the frost is out of the ground, I lay bare the trunk of the tree at the roots, then pour on from two to four gallons of boiling soap-suds, taking care so to remove the earth as to retain the boiling-suds around the tree; then immediately replace the earth. I usually perform the same operation again in August; and once a year I scrub the entire trunk of the tree with strong soap-suds; this method I consider much better than digging away the earth, and probing with a penknife, as it takes comparatively but little time, and is much more certain. Many persons might be deterred from trying this method, fearing that it would injure or destroy the tree; but I can safely say I have never known a single instance where the tree sustained the least injury. I have sold peaches for four dollars a bushel the subsequent fall after the operation."

## The Wheat Crop, &amp;c.

Last week we mentioned the fact, that the fly was making sad havoc with the wheat crop in this vicinity. Since then we have noticed that this enemy of the farmer infests different parts of this and the adjoining States. Still the ravages of the fly appear not to be sufficiently extensive to affect materially the general market. A friend, near Goshen, Indiana, writes as follows:

"I am almost discouraged. To-day I have been through my apple orchard, and have found a species of brown bug, (about as large as the end of your little finger,) at work on the trees. The trees being small, the bugs have injured and spoiled a great many of them, by eating off the bark, and so girdling the top. The weather is very unfavorable for farming—very wet and rainy. The fly is taking the wheat here at a dreadful rate—destroying some pieces entirely. The crop here presents a most unfavorable appearance,—some fields have been ploughed up and corn planted therein."

We have been told, since our last publication, that deep ploughing will not only prevent the ravages of the fly, but will produce much heavier crops—our farmers should remember this, and next fall plough beam deep.—*St. Joseph Bulletin.*

**UTILITY OF GEESE TO THE FARMER.**—It has been long remarked that cattle of all kinds are never unhealthy where geese are kept in any quantity; and the reason assigned is simply this, that geese consume with complete impunity, certain noxious weeds and grasses, which taint more or less, according to their abundance, the finest paddocks depastured by horses, bullocks, and sheep. Most farmers are aware of this, and in many places where the beeves appear sickly, geese are let into the pastures, and the soil where they tread is converted for the time being into a sort of infirmary.—*New Farmer's Journal.*



## Things to be aimed at on a Farm.

1. To exhibit a considerable ambition to be esteemed a good farmer, to contribute all that can be done to the stock of human happiness, and which may be undertaken with profit to himself and benefit to the community.

2. To make a compost of one part of stable manure and two parts of earth, or other properly decomposed matter; instead of using long manure from the stable, in its green state.

3. To use manure spread and ploughed in, and not to apply it green in the hill—particularly with potatoes; as, by this practice, the crop suffers both in quantity and quality, especially in dry seasons.

4. Where a crop of grain is wanted from land to be laid down in grass, the better plan is to sow grass seed in September, after taking off the grain crop, and ploughing in the stubble. Grass seed should be sown thick; from two to three pecks of timothy and a bushel of red top should be allowed to the acre.

5. All barns should, if possible, be provided with cellars—part for roots and part for manure; and should be made warm and comfortable. This will operate, too, as a saving of food. There should also be water at hand.

6. Improvements should be made on a farm on a good scale, and with liberal outlay, if practicable, instead of laying out surplus funds in buying more land.

7. There should be a systematic course of culture of the land; there should be a plentiful planting of fruit and ornamental trees, and all the small fruits should be in abundance, at least for the useful, insect destroying birds, if not for market.

8. Deep ploughing, good in general, should be resorted to as a remedy for the washing of land on hill-sides—it absorbs the water that falls upon the surface.

9. To plant unproductive and waste lands with trees—such as locusts for posts, &c.

10. Not to be alarmed at scientific, or what are more commonly called "book farmers," and "gentlemen farmers;" these are the greatest public benefactors, as their experiments often light upon some thing extremely valuable to the "stand still" farmers, who are often induced by them to move on, and to be improving in their practice.

11. To keep all tools in good order, and in their proper place when done with, and not in the furrow in mid-winter, nor the harrow turned up in a dangerous position against a fence, nor carts and wagons standing out at all times, and hoes, shovels, and dung forks scattered here, there, and every where.

12. To take one good agricultural and horticultural paper in the country in which they live, first, and then, if they want to extend their knowledge beyond that, the best general paper they can hear of at a distance. To do this with a view to a progressive improvement, and to learn what is going on in the way of the best culture, kinds and preparation of manures, good and new seeds, first rate varieties of fruits and vegetables, &c., so as to keep up, to the best of their means, with their neighbors and the world at large.—*Selected.*

**SORE BACKS, OR GALLS ON HORSES.**—Rub white lead in sweet oil until a good paint is made, and apply a coating of this to the injured place. Milk will do, where no oil is to be had. It is one of the effective applications. Some for the same difficulty use a solution of vitriol in water, for a wash; but in most cases, the white lead is to be preferred.

## A Good Orchard.

Every farmer who is not in possession of a good orchard, should set about planting one. The profit and convenience of an orchard are almost invaluable to the farmer—good fruit will always sell if he happens to have a surplus, and a plenty of fruit takes away the appetite for intoxicating drink—this is a fact which cannot be too often repeated.

To him who has a great plenty of land, and great variety of surface, I would advise for an orchard, a valley between hills if possible, so that the wash from the land surrounding may always tend to the orchard—and the winds may be impeded, by the hills, from visiting the orchard too roughly.

There has been great diversity of opinion upon the distance of planting trees from each other—some have contended that the distance should be four rods, that the sun and air may have full influence on every tree, and every part of it—others have contended that a distance much less is better. My own experience and observation is in favor of close planting, so that by the time trees have got to their usual size, the limbs of them shall meet and interlock each other, and the ground underneath will be perfectly shaded. Trees thus growing, will produce larger and finer fruit, and ground thus shaded will not be likely to be sapped with the growth of grass or weeds, nor parched or dried by the sun.

A young orchard should always be kept under cultivation—it will make an excellent potato field for many years provided it is well manured—and when it has become so shady that potatoes will not grow, then keep it for a summer retreat for your hogs. The hogs will keep in good health upon the poor apples that fall from the trees, and the worm that calculates on a resurrection in the form of a curculio, finds nought but annihilation in the jaws of the swine. Therefore the result is, after a few years, fine fruit without wormy apples.

Although the last season was a very good one for fruit, yet there was not enough raised in our State to supply the demand, and 15,000 barrels were brought down on the western railroad to supply the demand in Boston.

We never need fear raising too much fine fruit—for when such a contingency happens, by the aid of steam we can seek a market in the islands of the ocean, or across the Atlantic, where American fruit is always cheerfully and well received.—*Massachusetts paper.*

**SUBSTITUTE FOR RINGING SWINE.**—A Mr. Tubb, an English breeder of stock, has recommended a mode of dealing with these mischievous animals, which it is said may supersede the necessity of putting rings into their nose. It consists simply of shaving off, with a razor or sharp knife, the gristle on the top of the noses of young pigs. The place soon heals over, and the pigs are thus rendered incapable of rooting.—*N. E. Farmer.*

**MANURE OF FOWLS.**—We regret to see so little attention paid to the saving of pigeon and hen dung. The manure of any kind of birds is extremely valuable for growing melons, or indeed, vine-crops of any kind. Cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, and especially melons, grown with hen or pigeon dung are said to be sweeter and more delicate than those from any other manure whatever.—*American Agriculturist.*

**THE French Army** amounts to 344,000 men, including officers, and 83,416 horses.

## A Michigan Prairie.

Prairie Ronde contains 72 square miles, and is very nearly a perfect circle, bounded by a beautiful growth of lofty trees, and having an island of timber near its centre, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is so nearly level that the whole expanse may be viewed from the top of the Female Seminary, situated in the village which is built on one side of the Island. It was a beautiful, a most magnificent sight to look out upon the fields of waving grain, all ripe for the harvest, as they were when I saw them a few days since. Every lot is fenced and cultivated, and all capable of producing abundant crops. There is no less than 15,000 acres covered with wheat this season, which it is computed will yield about a quarter of a million of bushels of merchantable grain. Fifty thousand barrels of flour exported, as I must say, from a single field! Enough, I should suppose, to fill your great metropolitan storehouse at the Western Railroad Depot. How many sickles do you suppose it would take to reap such an extensive field? We go through no such weary processes here as patiently cropping a handful of straw all the day long. But the people of this Prairie have built vast machines which are drawn by horses, and reap, and thrash, and winnow as they pass along over the field. It would make a Green Mountain Boy stare to see one of these noisy, voracious monsters, as he clatters along the plain, his flag waving in triumph above, as he crosses the bending heads of wheat with his iron teeth, scatters the straw in seeming wantonness around him, and hurls the chaff upward in clouds, while a man stands behind to put out the bags of clean wheat, all ready for the miller. Such are the improvements which have been made in harvesting, on this Prairie.—*Reflector.*

**THE NETTLE.**—By the generality of farmers, the nettle, we believe, is proscribed as a noxious and worthless weed. Yet in Holland it is far from being regarded as valueless—the economical Dutchmen using it as a pot herb, in its young state, and its roots for dyeing yellow. The seed is also economized, and possesses the reputation of imparting superior spirit and activity to horses, as well as a fine, lustrous gloss to their coat or skin. It is sometimes sown and cut as green feed for cows—from four to six acres being appropriated to its production on a single farm, and affording from five to six crops a year. In the papers of the Bavarian Society, it is said to possess many important properties:—Eaten as salad, it relieves consumption; it fattens horned cattle, whether eaten green or dry; it not only fattens calves, but improves their flesh; it is an antidote to most maladies; sheep which eat it bring forth healthy, vigorous lambs; it promotes the laying of hens; it improves the fat of pigs; the seeds, mixed with oats, are excellent for horses; it grows all the year round, even in the coldest weather, and the fibres of the stem make an excellent hemp. The Bavarian Oracle might have added, that few plants force better or more rapidly, and that the tender shoots so produced make a delicate and high flavored pot herb, resembling the points of the shoots of the pampion.—*Maine Cultivator*

**LIBERALITY** in good barns and warm shelters is the source of health, strength, and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food, and secures from danger all sorts of garnered crops.



## MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: JUNE 15, 1844.

**EXPLANATION.**—The Editor has just returned (June 20,) from a two weeks tour through several eastern counties—Washtenaw, Wayne, and Oakland. His absence from home was unexpectedly prolonged. This explanation is given as an apology for the late appearance of this number—and also for the lack of editorial matter which it indicates.

A few "notes," relative to the country, crops, &c., sketched during our rambles, will be given hereafter.

\*. We have several communications on hand, yet unexamined, which shall receive early attention.—The articles from correspondents, published in this issue, are principally upon important subjects, the further discussion of which would prove interesting.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Simultaneous Culture of Indian Corn and Swedish Turnep.

**FRIEND MOORE:**—The season to prepare for planting Indian Corn, has once more arrived, and as the few brief thoughts I sent you last year, were favorably received in the land of wooden nutmegs, and penetrated the columns of the *New England Farmer*, I am induced to offer a few additional remarks.

Our farmers need not be told that this crop is second only to the wheat crop, in the list of husbandry. It is true that the wheat crop is our great staple, our main reliance. But this may be cultivated, without interfering with the former:—and those farmers are greatly in error, who endeavor to find a substitute in other spring grains—pleading the excuse that it requires such an amount of labor to produce it. It is true we cannot compete with the southern part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in the production of this crop—we are too far north; but this is not a consideration of sufficient moment to induce us to sell out, and remove thither. We are here, under an auspicious sky, surrounded by picturesque scenery; and on a bountiful soil,—and let us scratch our heads, that they will suggest some idea that will enable us to outstrip our fortunate neighbors.

My opinions are the same, relative to planting, as they were in my former communication. I am more convinced of the error of planting pumpkins in the hill with corn. No land is too rich for corn. It needs all the elements of vegetation that can be concentrated round the roots. The pumpkin puts in its claims, just at the time when the corn is earing; and if, as some argue, the suckers should be pulled off to give the main branches the better opportunity to produce full ears, what process of reasoning induces them to trail pumpkin vines from every hill!

And now, Mr. Moore, we have gone through the preliminaries, we will suggest a substitute, and after a fair trial, if it does not produce satisfactory results, those who are dissatisfied with the innovation, may return to the old system.—The substitute we would suggest, is the Swedish Turnep. But when and how would you plant turneps with corn, asks one, with under jaw hanging down like the lower part of a blacksmith's bellows. We answer, plant it as you always do, if you plant it right, and cultivate it as you always do, if you cultivate as you should. And after having cultivated it all you intend to,

and all it needs, without the obstruction of pumpkin vines, tangling round your cultivator, or plow, the season probably will have advanced into July. Now you observe a space between the rows pulverized like a garden, the corn obtained nearly its full height, and the leaves, green and fragrant as the rose, reveling in the breath of vesper, admit the rays of the sun just enough to make a turnep crop grow luxuriantly. Now take a drill barrow, and between every two rows of corn, put one of turneps. In cultivating your corn, you have prepared ample land for a successful and extensive crop of Swedish turneps. By the time the turneps begin to grow finely, the corn crop will have arrived at maturity, and the turnep crop is coming on to defray the entire expense of cultivation and production of the corn. The corn will not hinder the growth of the turneps, but will be beneficial to them. Cool weather is most congenial to the Swedish turnep, and the shade of the corn leaves is no detriment to the growth of the turnep; it being indigenous to a northern climate, and thrives best in a cool location.

The objection may be made, that the corn will draw too much of the moisture from the soil, for the turnep to thrive well, when cultivated with it. But if the turnep is planted at an equal distance from each row, they would be out of the reach of the roots of the corn,—and were they disposed to extend thus far, they would be severed by the operation of the cultivator or plow. I have seen a fine yield of turneps obtained in some of the Eastern States, by this mode of culture, where they would not think of growing them, except on new bottom lands along the streams, or on that manured highly as a garden.

I think this mode of culture has many decided advantages over that now in use. No one will despise the turnep crop who has raised a successful one; nor strike it from the list of culinary vegetables, who has had them well cooked, and tickled his palate with them. Take this from the list of English husbandry, and you deprive them of one of their greatest sources of wealth.

Some may think this suggestion beneath their notice. So did the English when the Turnep was first introduced among them, by Lord Townsend, whom the wise courtiers were pleased to give the title of *Turnep Townsend*. But the crop now amounts to, about fourteen millions.—None of the courtiers have added that much to the resources of the country. Says the *Quarterly Review*; "If we were asked to point out the man, who in modern times has proved the greatest benefactor to his country, we should not hesitate to fix upon the ingenuous nobleman, whom the wits and courtiers of his day laughed at as '*Turnep Townsend*.'"

Yours,  
Pulaski, Mich., 1844.

E. WOODEN.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.**—Read, my dear Charles, that which is most useful. Man only differs from birds and beasts because he has the means of availing himself of the knowledge acquired by his predecessors. The swallow builds the same nest which its father and mother built, and the sparrow does not improve by the experience of its parents. The son of the learned pig if it had one, would be a mere brute, fit only to make bacon of. It is not so with the human race. Our ancestors lived in caves and wigwags, where we construct palaces for the rich, and comfortable dwellings for the poor; and why is this—but because our eye is enabled to look back upon the past, to improve upon our ancestors' improvements, and to avoid their errors? This can only be done by studying history, and comparing it with passing events.—*Selected.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Inoculation of Fruit Trees, &amp;c.

**MR. MOORE:**—I have been told, by those who ought to know, that inoculation is the more scientific way of propagating the different kinds of fruit. I should like to get the opinions of some of your readers on this point. It certainly wounds the tree less than grafting; and it is said that the scion grows faster than when inserted by grafting.

I should also like it very much if some of our horticultural friends would inform me and the rest of the good folks, how scions for inoculation can be brought from a distance with perfect safety. I undertook, last winter, as I was coming from Ohio, to bring some scions for grafting, but the roads being bad, I was so long coming that they dried up, and I was compelled to throw them away. It is my intention to have *all* the *first rate* kinds of fruit that I can procure. It costs no more after they are once started than the *most miserable kinds* that are so common throughout the country. Now if any body gives any information on the subject, I hope they won't wait until the season of inoculation is past, but write immediately, and send it to the printer, as soon as they can. There may be others going to the east besides myself, and such information might be of great use.

JONAS DOOLITTLE.

Eaton Co., June 1, 1844.

## Culture of Millet.

June is a good time to sow millet. It will do well to sow any time in the month. It makes, when well cured, excellent fodder. One of the general advantages of this crop, is, that if the hay-crop is likely to come in light, this may be grown as a substitute. Half a bushel of seed, broadcast to the acre, is a proper quantity, though only a peck is sometimes sown on rich ground. It may, if desired, be sown in drills, and if designed for seed, this is the best way. A common turnep drill will sow the seed well. It will yield bountifully, and the seed, when ground into meal, is excellent for fattening animals. Rather light ground is best for it—it will indeed do well on land that is too light for grass. In 1841, Mr. G. Jones received a premium from the Tompkins County Agricultural Society, for having raised on two acres, five and a half tons of millet-fodder, and sixty-three bushels of seed. It was new land—the wood and timber from which was taken off in the month of April, and twenty quarts of seed sown to the acre the 3th of June succeeding.—*Alb. Cult.*

READ the subjoined, if you do not understand the duties of subscribers to publishers.

## "The Law and Newspapers."

1. Subscribers who do not give *express notice* to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is "*prima facie*" evidence of **INTENTIONAL FRAUD!**—*Selected.*

**THE WHEAT CROP**, as far as we have been able to learn, does not look as promising this spring as it did last. The only thing that will save us is the fact that an unusual quantity has been sown. In this county less damage has been done by the fly, than in the counties round about us.—*Coldwater (Branch county) Sentinel.*

## Pitching Hay by Horse Power.

A correspondent of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Doct. C. Howe, of Billerica, communicates the following article, which is very interesting to farmers:

When on my way to the White Mountains, in the summer of 1837, I spent a day or two at the Shakers' Village, in Centerbury, N. H. This is unquestionably one of the most delightful locations in New England; and although the mechanic arts are cultivated here to some extent, the general aspect of the place is decidedly agricultural. Such a succession of widely extended and highly cultivated fields, with corresponding herds of domestic animals, I had never before seen. Every operation in this branch of industry, seemed to move on with the regularity of clock work. Here was also exhibited a grand display of agricultural improvements, in successful operation; but as I abhor long preambles, I will give you a single specimen. I found the brethren not only raking, but pitching their hay by horse power. Their carts were constructed in such a manner as to facilitate the operation of pitching, and at the same time, to save a great part of the labor of raking after.

While standing in one of their long barns, with watch in hand, and curiosity on tiptoe, to witness a specimen of the horse fork pitching, a ton of hay was taken from the cart at five forkfuls, and snugly deposited on the top of a high mow, in the short space of six minutes. What was left in the cart would not have furnished a baiting for the horse that performed the labor. This seemed to be a mere common business transaction: I was unable to discover, in their movements, the least appearance of striving against time. One of the brethren coolly remarked, that the hay was rather too short to pitch well. Three other loads came in by different teams, while I remained in the barn, and were disposed of in the same summary manner.

I find in my journal, kept at the time, the following scrap relating to this mode of pitching: "Everything being prepared, the horse at work in the yard, and the fork concealed in the hay, all at once, as if by magic, magnetic attraction, or some other hidden power, the whole top of the load begins to rise; then, as the executioner, at the critical moment, steps from the settling platform, that he may not be pitched down, so also the man on the cart steps from the rising hay, that he may not be pitched up. The operation taken as a whole, seemed more like Sampson pulling up the posts, and marching off with the gates of Gaza, bar and all, than any thing I had yet seen. It was not only worth seeing, but was worth going to see."

**LEAVES AND STALKS.**—Every day adds to the utility of the science of vegetable chemistry, by bringing forward new discoveries in the uses of the different parts of plants. We notice that the whole family of Mr. Havens, of Bedford, were poisoned a few days since, in consequence of eating Rhubarb leaves, boiled as greens; and it is feared that two of the children will not recover. The leaf of this plant, of which the stalk is used for pies without danger, contains a considerable quantity of oxalic acid. The stalks have one department of the work of vegetation to do, the leaves another—and their different conformation varies the effect of the atmosphere and other agents upon them. The root is a well known remedial agent.

## Hay Making.

We think it best to cut grass for hay, as near as possible to the time when it is in its fullest bloom. Of course, if it is cut when most of it is in this state, some may be a little past, and some may not have quite reached full bloom. We know there has heretofore been some difference of opinion as to the stage grass should be in when it is cut, but we believe the experience of the best farmers is in agreement with the position above assumed. Those who are in the habit of cutting herbs, cut them when in this stage, because it is known that they contain at that time the most of that peculiar principle from which they derive their efficacy and value. The saccharine or sugar principle, which constitutes one of the chief sources of nutriment in herbage, is found in the greatest quantity at the period of bloom. It may sometimes be expedient to cut grass before it has reached this stage; particularly where it falls down, and is in danger of scurrying or rotting. When this happens, it should be cut, whatever state it may be in, because if it remains on the ground it will spoil, and the fermentation which takes place, will destroy the roots. Another great advantage in cutting grass before the seed forms, is that the roots are not so much exhausted, and the after growth is much more vigorous.

In some parts of the country, it is the practice to mow the grass and let it lie untouched on the ground, "through sunshine and shower," for several days before it is stacked or put in the barn. It is quite common to begin Monday and continue to mow till Saturday, when with hand rakes and horse rakes, all turn in, take it up and stack it; and this is done too, without much regard to the state of the weather at the time it is raked, or to what it may have been after it was cut. The appearance of the animals which are fed on hay thus managed, is evidence enough of its worthlessness.

After grass is cut and partly dried, it ought never to be exposed to dew or wet. The best way is to spread out the mown grass evenly, as soon as the wet has dried off from the spaces between the swathes, and before the dew falls in the evening, rake it and put it in cock. Where the crop is heavy, considerable time will be gained in making, by this plan. If it is only wilted when it is put in cock, it will in a short time undergo a *sweat*, which will much facilitate its making when it is again opened to the sun. Many good farmers believe that it will make more in two days, if it is kept in cock twelve hours, than it will make in three days, without being put in cock.

In making clover hay, we are decidedly in favor of not exposing it much to the sun after it is first wilted. We speak from experience, having practised various modes, and we are certain that it may be made with less labor, and that it is of far superior quality, when cured in cock, than in any other way. When the swathes are a little wilted, pitch them into cocks—laying it up in such a manner that it will stand the weather, which is easily done by the exercise of a little care. Examine the hay from day to day to see how the process of curing advances, and when it seems to be so well made that with what it will dry in handling, it will do to put in the barn or stack, turn over the cocks, loosen up the bottoms a little with a fork, and proceed to load it. Clover hay thus cured, is not likely to heat in the mow or stack, and from having every leaf and head saved, will be found to be very nutritious and much relished by all animals. In fact, we believe that clover hay, properly cured, will make more flesh, milk, or butter, than any other hay, pound for pound. The prejudice against clover, has arisen from the bad manner of curing it. Knocked about as it frequently is, wet and dried by turns, it loses its leaves and heads, and becomes little else than a mass of tasteless stems, which no animal will eat.—*Albany Cultivator.*

THE following gallant toast was lately given at a military dinner in North Carolina:—"The ladies—our arms their protection—their arms our reward."

## SOCIETY.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—It was stated in a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society last week, that one person, Mr. Culbertson, on the bank of the Licking, had 20 hands constantly employed in picking strawberries, and that he sent 125 bushels of the fruit daily to the Cincinnati market.

**AN AGED LADY.**—A woman named Dorothy Snyder, aged 109 years, recently died in the Schuylkill County Poor House. She has buried two husbands, both soldiers of the Revolution; and one of them she followed twice to battle.

**TAKING THE CENSUS.**—The last census of Great Britain was taken in a single day! Of course extensive previous arrangements were made to accomplish it. It was found that on the night of the 6th of June, 1841, 14,995,133 persons slept in England, and 911,603 in Wales, besides 5,016 who were travelling: total, 15,911,757.

**BOAT SUNK.**—A Mackinaw boat, belonging to the Union Fur Company, was recently sunk in the Missouri, and about 150 bales of buffalo robes lost.

**FIRE ON THE MOUNTAINS.**—The Chesterfield Mountain opposite Chesterfield, Vermont, was all on fire a few evenings ago, giving the citizens of B. a beautiful and splendid sight, for one night only. Considerable forest timber was destroyed.

THERE is in Falmouth, Massachusetts, a woman who is 105 years old. She retains all her faculties, and enjoys health. She has 145 descendants.

THE first class frigates in the United States Navy generally carry 54 guns, viz.: 26 long 32's, 4 Paixhan 62's, and 22 carronades, 42's.

THE Concordia Intelligencer says they have in "them diggins," musquitos as big as young chickens, rattlesnakes too numerous to mention, bear and deer all about, and corn cakes growing luxuriantly in the swamps.

THE Somerset (Pa.) Herald of Tuesday says: "The accounts which we receive through our exchanges in regard to the growing crops, are unusually favorable; an early and abundant harvest is anticipated in most sections of the country."

THERE arrived at the Quarantine Ground, New York, during the month of May, 235 vessels from foreign ports, being an increase of 33 over the corresponding month of last year. The above vessels brought 2950 passengers, being an increase of 2140 passengers.

**MADDER.**—We learn from an Ohio paper that this important dye and drug is now about to be cultivated in the deep rich soil of that State.—A farmer on the Vermilion river, in Erie county, has gone into its cultivation and found it much more profitable than corn or any other crop.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—The County Board have appropriated \$30,000 to pay the military for services during the late riots, and for the necessary expenses incurred for ammunition, provisions, &c. They likewise resolved that the amount of money to be raised by taxation for the year 1844, shall be six hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

THE sum of five millions of dollars has been appropriated by Congress for the use of the post office department, for the ensuing fiscal year.

THE Texan Treaty was rejected by the U. S. Senate, on the 3th inst., by a vote of 35 to 16.

It is stated as a singular fact that the English consume more cheese than butter. In London the proportion is as 23 to 19. In France it is the reverse.

THE aggregate expenditures of the U. S. Navy since 1821, have been one hundred and thirty-seven millions of dollars.

THE amount of the U. S. Treasury Notes in circulation on the 1st inst., was \$2,353,432.

THE imports at Philadelphia during the quarter ending 31st March, were \$1,732,421, the duties on which were \$569,036.

UNFORTUNATE is he who depends on the favors of another.



**Mechanics' Department.****Why and Because.**

'*Knowledge for the People, or the Plain Why and Because*,' is the title of a small work republished in Boston, containing a large amount of useful information, especially for apprentices, who have not had opportunities—and how few have!—of extensive reading. We shall make frequent extracts from it, commencing with the article on *Mechanics*:

Why are certain truths termed physical?

Because they explain the greater part of the phenomena of nature, the term physical being derived from the Greek word signifying *nature*; an appellation distinguishing them from *chemical* truths, which regard particular substances, and from *vital* truths, which have relation only to living bodies.—[Arnott.]

Why is an atom so called?

Because of its origin from a Greek word signifying that which cannot be further divided; or, an exceedingly minute resisting particle.

Why is the term attraction used?

Because the atoms of which the visible universe is built up, whether separate, or already joined into masses, tend towards all other masses, with force proportioned to their proximity; as, when any body presses or falls towards the great mass of the earth, or when the tides on the earth rise towards the moon.

Why is the term repulsion used?

Because, under certain known circumstances, as of heat diffused among the particles, their mutual attraction is counteracted or resisted, and they tend to separate with force proportioned to their proximity; as when heated water bursts into steam, or when gun-powder explodes.

Why is the term inertia used?

Because it denotes that the atoms in regard to motion, have about them what may be figuratively called a stubbornness, tending always to keep them in their existing state, whatever it may be; in other words, that bodies neither acquire motion, nor lose motion, nor bend their course in motion, but in exact accordance to some force applied.

This, and the three preceding definitions, are derived from the Synopsis of Dr. Arnott's valuable *Elements of Physics*, Part I. third edition, 1828; the author pertinently observing, that "a person comprehending fully the import of these four words, *atom*, *attraction*, *repulsion*, *inertia*, may predict or anticipate correctly very many of the facts and phenomena which the extended experience of a life can display to him."

Why are not men sensible of the rapid motion of the earth?

Because all things move at the same rate. Whatever common motions objects may have, it does not interfere with the effects of a force producing any new relative motion among them. All the motions seen on earth, are really only slight differences among the common motions: as in a fleet of sailing ships, the apparent changes of place among them are, in truth, only slight alterations of speed or direction in their individual courses.

Why does a spire or obelisk stand more securely on the earth, than a pillar stands on the bottom of a moving wagon?

Because the motion of the earth is uniform, and not that the earth is more at rest than the wagon. Were the present rotation of our globe to be arrested but for a moment, imperial London, with its thousand spires and tur-

rets, would be swept from its valley towards the eastern ocean, just as loose snow is swept away by a gust of wind.—[Arnott.]

Why does a ball, let drop from the hand, fall with greater velocity the nearer it approaches the earth?

Because, owing to the inertia of matter, any force continuing to act on a mass which is free to obey it, produces in the mass a quickening or accelerated motion; for, as the motion given in the first instant continues afterwards without any farther force, merely on account of the inertia, it follows that as much more motion is added during the second instant, and as much again during the third, and so on. A falling body, therefore, under the influence of attraction, is, as it were, a reservoir, receiving every instant fresh velocity and momentum, (or quantity of motion.) The height of a precipice, or the depth of a well, may be judged of with considerable accuracy, by marking the time required for a body to fall through the space. A body falls four times as far in two seconds as in one, although the velocity, at the end of two seconds, is only doubled.—[Arnott.]

A body falls by gravity precisely 16 1-16 feet in a second, and the velocity increases according to the squares of the time; viz.:

In 1-4 of a second, a body falls	1 foot.
1-2 a second	do. 4
1 second,	do. 16
2 do.	do. 64
3 do.	do. 144

The power of gravity, at two miles distance from the earth, is four times less than at one mile; at three miles, nine times less; and so on. It goes on lessening, but is never destroyed.

Meteoric stones, falling from great heights, bury themselves deep in the earth, by the force of their gradually acquired velocity.

INTERESTING FACTS IN BRIEF.—Out of every thousand men, twenty-eight die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed every thirty years.

The number of old men who die in cold weather is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as seven to four.

The men able to bear arms form a fourth of the inhabitants of a country.

The proportion between the deaths of women and of men, is one hundred to one hundred and eight. The probable duration of female lives is sixty; but after that period, the calculation is more favorable to them than men.

One half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of seventeen.

Among 3,125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person one hundred years of age.

More old men are found in elevated situations than in valleys and plains.

By energy and honesty, men become prosperous and happy.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph*.

AN AID TO LEARNING.—In the Royal Printing Office of Paris, there are types of 56 Oriental Alphabets, comprehending all the known characters of the languages of Asia, ancient as well as modern; and 16 alphabets of those of European nations, who do not employ the Roman letters. There are 46 fonts of various forms and sizes. All the presses in the establishment are able to throw off 278,000 sheets a day, equal to 9,266 volumes 8vo., of 30 sheets each. The number of printers engaged in the office is three hundred and fifty.—*Scientific Tracts*.

**"So was Franklin."**

"O you're a 'prentice," said a little boy the other day, tauntingly, to his companion. The addressed turned proudly around, and while the fire of injured pride and the look of pity were strongly blended in his countenance, coolly answered; "*So was Franklin*."

The motto of our infantile philosopher contains too much to be forgotten—and should be engraved on the minds of all. What can better cheer a man in a humble calling, than the reflection that the greatest and best men of earth—the greatest statesmen—the brightest philosophers, and the proudest warriors—have once graced the same profession?

Look at Cincinnatus! At the call of his country he laid aside the plough and seized the sword. But after wielding it with entire success—when his country was no longer endangered, and public affairs needed not his longer stay—he "beat his sword into a plowshare," and returned with honest delight to his little farm.

Look at Washington! What was his course of life? He was first a farmer; next a commander-in-chief of the host of freedom, fighting for the liberation of his country from the thralls of despotic oppression; next, called to the highest seat of government, by his ransomed brethren; a President of the largest republic on earth; and lastly, a farmer again.

Look at FRANKLIN! He who

"With the thunders talked, as with a friend,  
And waved his garland of the lightning's wing,  
In sportive twist."

What was he? a PRINTER! once a menial in a printing office! Poverty stared him in the face—but her blank, hollow look could not daunt him. He struggled through a harder current than most are called to encounter; but he did not yield. He passed manfully onward, bravely buffeting misfortune's billows, and gained the desired haven!

What was the famous Ben Jonson! He was first a brick layer or mason! What was he in after years! 'Tis needless to answer.

But shall we still go on, and call up in proud array all the mighty host of worthies who have lived and died, who were cradled in the lap of penury, and received their first lesson in the school of affliction? Nay, we have cited instances enough already; more than enough to prove the point in question; namely, that there is no profession, however low in the opinion of the world, but has been honored with earth's greatest and her worthiest.

Young man! Does the iron hand of misfortune press hard upon you, and disappointment well nigh sink your despairing soul? Have courage! Mighty ones have been your predecessors—and have withstood the current of opposition that threatened to overwhelm their fragile bark!

Do you despise your honorable station, and repine that you are not placed in some nobler sphere? Murmur not against the dispensations of an all-wise Creator! Remember that wealth is no criterion of moral rectitude or intellectual worth; that riches dishonestly gained are a lasting curse; that virtue and uprightness work out a rich reward; and that

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

And when dark disappointment comes, don't wither at her stare; but press forward, and the prize is yours! It was thus with Franklin; it can be thus with you. 'Tis worth contending for, and success may attend you; and the "stars" will be brighter in the "stripes."—*Utica Record of Genius*.



## Ladies' Department.

## Corn Bread.

A correspondent of the *Western Cultivator*, writing over the signature of "Cousin Polly," gives the following recipe for making "good corn bread:"

"Well, I was going to tell your female readers how I make good corn bread, as I think, when well made, it is the best bread eaten, and the healthiest, and the most generally liked. Besides, cousin (excuse me for this familiarity, for I wrote it down before I thought, and although this relationship does in fact exist, yet we never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance,) you know, some seasons, that when the wheat crops fail, we poor folks are obliged to use a great deal of this article."

"Well, to the subject.—Take as much corn meal as you wish to cook, scald it well, by pouring boiling water over it and stirring it thoroughly; then mix it to the consistency of batter, with milk—if it is pretty rich it won't hurt it; but mind the mixing part, that it is thoroughly done, the more the better. Put in one egg, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and a table-spoonful or more of lard. Mix the whole thoroughly together, till the ingredients are entirely incorporated through the whole—mind I say the mixing; the more the better. It is now to be baked as usual, about three quarters of an hour, and you will have the finest corn bread you ever eat."

**INDULGE THE CURIOSITY OF CHILDREN.**—Suppress not their curiosity or inquisitiveness. It is no failing in and of itself. It is rather one of the strongest incentives, and the most prominent means to become learned and wise. It is generally from ignorance, indifference, or a peevish disposition, that a man commands his children to be silent, or reproaches them for an improper and reprehensible curiosity, when they inquire about something, and are not satisfied with the first answer given them. They must indeed learn and use prudence and discretion in the company of strangers. But parents and teachers would neglect the best opportunity of their instruction, if they continually require of them to be only mute hearers. No—it is their duty, and if they love their children or pupils, it will be a pleasure to answer their questions, not with a dry yes or no, but in such a manner as will convey the information they desire.—*Selected.*

**MATERNITY.**—Woman's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty, has an irresistible bewitchingness; the blooming bride, led triumphantly to the hymeneal altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheeks fill with delight; but the charm of maternity is more sublime than these. Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something beyond this world, something which claims kindred with the skies, the angelic smile, the tender look, the waking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe.—*Selected.*

**ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS.**—Take young green corn, grate it in a dish. To one pint of this add one egg well beaten, a small teacup of flour, half a cup of butter, some salt and pepper, and mix them well together. A table-spoonful of the butter will make the size of an oyster. Fry them a little brown, and when done butter them.—Cream, if it can be procured, is better than butter.

**BEDSTEDS.**—Those who wish for neat bedsteads for the ensuing year, should wash them well with boiling water, and then put quicksilver beaten with the white of eggs, in every crack and corner. One white is enough for a bedstead, with as much quicksilver as it will receive. It is the only thing that will keep bugs away when the bedstead cannot often be attended to. It is a certain poison to bugs.

**FRUIT STAINS.**—The fumes of brimstone will remove fruit stains and iron mould from linen and cotton. Moisten the part stained with cold water, then hold it over the smoke of the burning brimstone.

## Female Beauty.

To sum up the whole: the charms that are really indispensable to being beloved, may be possessed by every one who is not personally or mentally, or morally deformed. Let us enumerate them:

*Firstly.* An eye, whether black, blue, or gray, that has the spirit of kindness in its expression.

*Secondly.* A mouth that is able to say a great deal, and that sincerely. Its teeth kept as clean as possible. Must be very good-natured to servants, and friends that come unexpectedly to dinner.

*Thirdly.* A figure that shall preserve itself, not by neglecting any of its duties, but by good taste, exercise, and a dislike of gross living. A woman may be fond of almost any pleasures under the sun, except those of tattling, the table, and ostentation.

*Fourthly.* The art of being happy at home, and making that home the abode of peace.—These qualities will sway the minds of men, when the shallower perfections would cease to charm. A good heart is the best beautifier.—*Ladies' Magazine.*

## Woman's Temper.

No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper.—Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling upon his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of the whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feelings of a natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.—*Selected.*

## The Ladies and Annexation.

The Times says that whilst thousands of men ere between "hawk and buzzard," hesitating and waiting for further information respecting the pros and cons, before they decide upon the new vexed question; with more promptness and decision, the Ladies, "to a man," universally proclaim themselves in favor of annexation.—They are desirous of seeing the "lone star" of the celibate state embraced by the Union—they go like true patriots for an extension of the *united state*. May they all live to enjoy the fruits of such a union, and behold additional stars; the fruits of "annexation," added to the great and glorious national banner of the American family.—*Selected.*

**LOVE.**—Murmur not, complain not, ye who have, in this world, one soul that truly loves you! Think what the soul is—of its worth and grandeur—of its relationship to God—of its transcendent life and immortality: and let your heart swell with gratitude that you are beloved by such a spirit.

**JUSTICE.**—If you fall in love with a good girl that loves you, marry her, and ask not for perfection in woman; for if you do you won't find it; neither will you in man.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE was tried lately at Dayton, Ohio. Sarah Rinehart prosecuted one Sebastian Sayler for not coming up to the work, as he said he would. It being an affair of the heart, the jury thought it would take \$400 to heal it.

"WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE."—A fellow named Woodman, lately married a young lady named Tree, and the third day after the wedding the brutal scamp whipped her.



1844.



LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.  
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DETROIT, MICH.

Warehouse foot of Shelby Street.

Agents for the Buffalo and Ohio Line, and New York Lake Boat Line, on the Erie Canal, in connection with Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels on the Lakes.

AGENTS.

E. W. BARNARD, } 100 Broad street, N. Y.  
R. J. VANDEWATER }  
J. H. MATHER, } foot State st., Albany N. Y.  
W. H. VANDEWATER }

Card, Meech & Co., Buffalo, New York.

All goods and property shipped by these lines insured on the Erie Canal, and persons shipping by them can be assured of as quick despatch as by any other line.

The undersigned are prepared to make contracts for the transportation of produce and merchandise by the above lines, and solicits the patronage of merchants, millers, &c.

\* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD & Co., Agents.

Detroit, March 25, 1844.

## Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

THE Subscribers have just received, and will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, from the Ypsilanti Garden.

Garden Shrubbery and Flowers of all kinds, for Gardens and Door Yards, may be had at any time, by calling at their chandler's shop, north of the Railroad bridge

GIBSON & RUSSELL.

Jackson, March 30, 1844.

## Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given.

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

## Ploughs! Ploughs!!

THE best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace

Jackson, April 1, 1844.

## Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

L. R. AUSTIN & Co. are now prepared to give those farmers who may patronize them with their custom, as good work as can be done in the State.—We have two new and splendid Machines, one expressly for Merino Wool. Our Dyer is from an Eastern Factory, and will give those who wish it the French or Patent Finish.

For further particulars call at their shop in Brooklyn.

L. R. AUSTIN & Co.

Brooklyn, May, 1844.

## Wanted,

In exchange for the "Michigan Farmer," or in payment of subscriptions to the same,—Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, Ham, Eggs, &c. &c. &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed, if delivered soon.

Farmer Office, June 1, 1844.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book account, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT—as he is himself in debt and MUST PAY. Those who pay up, at the office, previous to the first of June, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.—and all accounts not arranged previous to the first of July will be summarily disposed of.

Jackson, May 1, 1844.

D. D. T. MOORE.

## JOB PRINTING.

Every description of Letter Press Printing, such as Labels, Waybills, Show Bills, Road Bills, Stage Bills, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Circulars, Ball Tickets, Business Cards, Catalogues, Notes, &c. &c., executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the office of the Michigan Farmer, north side of the Public Square, Jackson.

BLANKS, of every description, kept constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

April, 1844

## Miscellaneous.

## The Cottage Door.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

How sweet the rest that labor yields  
The humble and the poor;  
Where sits the patriot of the fields  
Beneath the cottage door!  
The lark is singing in the sky,  
The swallow in the caves;  
And love is beaming in each eye,  
Beneath the summer leaves.

The air amid his fragrant bowers  
Supplies unpurchased health;  
And hearts are bounding mid the flowers,  
More dear to him than wealth!  
Peace like the blessed sun-light, plays  
Around his humble cot;  
And happy nights and cheerful days  
Divide his lowly lot.

And when the village sabbath bell  
Rings out upon the gale;  
The father bows his head to tell  
The music of its tale—  
A fresher verdure seems to fill  
The fair and dewy sod;  
And every infant tongue is still  
To hear the word of God.

Oh! happy hearts—to Him who stills  
The ravens when they cry,  
And makes the lily neath the hills  
So glorious to the eye.—  
The trusting patriarch prayed to bless  
His labors with increase.—  
Such "ways are ways of pleasantness,"  
And all such paths are peace.

## Better Laugh than Cry.

So say we. There is no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all "the ills that flesh is heir to." Red eyes caused by any thing but grief or its kindred, are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is to stand up to the rack, and take the good things and the evil as they come along, without repining; and always cheering yourself with that philosophical ejaculation, "better luck next time."

Is dame fortune shy as a weasel? Tell her to go to thunder, and laugh her in the face.—The happiest fellow we ever saw, slept upon a plank, and hadn't a shilling in his pocket, nor a coat on his back.

Do you find "disappointment lurking in many a prize?" Then throw it away, and laugh at your own folly for so long pursuing it.

Does fame elude your grasp? Then laugh at the fools that are so often her favorites.—She's of no consequence any how, and never battered a piece of bread, or furnished a man a clean shirt.

Is your heart broken by

Some maiden fair,  
Of bright blue eyes, and sunburnt hair?

Then thank your stars that you have escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lightens the weight of one's heart amazingly.

Take our advice under all circumstances; "laugh dull care away!" Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world, considering the creatures who inhabit it; and it is just about as full of fun as it can be. You never saw a man cut his throat with a broad grin on his face; it shows a clear conscience and gratitude for the good things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So here goes for fun—and we'll put in our share while the ball is rolling.—*Selected.*

A young fop, ordering a seal, expressed his desire to have something engraved upon it to denote what he was. "You cannot have any thing better than a cypher," observed the jeweler.

## A Fact for Ornithologists.

Dr. Megquier, of this village, informed us the other day of an incident, which may be interesting to those who are fond of studying into the traits and characteristics of birds, which may be new. A common robin had built her nest and reared her young for a year or two, under his piazza. This season it came as usual, repaired her nest, and laid four eggs. One afternoon while but a short distance from the house she was caught by a hawk, who was afterwards induced from some cause or other to drop her, but she was dead.

The next morning the male came to the nest, apparently a good deal troubled at the loss of his mate, and after looking about and calling in vain, disappeared. Next day he came back with another mate. She came with material in her mouth, and commenced building a new nest within the old one. On examining the nest, no eggs were found, but soon after, 4 eggs were laid, which were afterwards hatched. Query. What did the new mate do with the eggs laid by the first one? and why did she build a new nest within the old one?—*Maine Farmer.*

The old eggs were probably poked out of the nest by the new robin, perchance carried off in her bill: and the object of new feathering the nest, was to remove as much as possible the remembrance of the deceased.—*New ark Daily Adv.*

NOBLE!—A young mechanic, who had recently signed the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, called on one of the most respectable physicians in Albany, for advice. He stated that he was unwell—that heretofore he had taken a little brandy and sugar, when he felt thus, but now he wished to consult a physician before doing it. The doctor prescribed another remedy, and told the young man that the total abstinence pledge, if strictly adhered to, would be a capital equal to *ten thousand dollars to him.* This total abstinence pledge is a capital to any young man just commencing life, much better than to inherit ten or even a hundred thousand dollars, with an appetite for intoxicating drinks. Would that all physicians, who well know the injury intoxicating drinks inflict on the human constitution would **SPEAK OUT!**—*Temperance Intelligencer.*

WANTS.—Printers and editors—want their subscriptions paid.

The poor want comforts, and many of them the necessaries of life.

The rich in general want—the common feelings of humanity.

The lawyer wants—a rich client.

The physician wants—patience to use his pills, and pay off his bills.

The mechanic wants—plenty of work and good spirits to do it, and prompt pay when it is done.

The merchant wants—cash customers, and expansion of credit.

MICHIGAN FARMER.—We have received a beautifully printed sheet, under this title, published at Jackson, Mich. It is the 7th No. of the 2d volume. It is full of matters of interest, not only to the farmers of the West, but throughout the Union, among which are many able and interesting original articles.—There is an interesting paper in its columns by a "Mechanic," which we shall give our readers next week. The "Farmer" is published semi-monthly, at \$1 per annum, in advance.—*The Laborer, Boston.*

## Market Intelligence.

JACKSON, June 20, 1844.

GRAIN.—Wheat is selling at 50 a 56 cents; Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass Seed, and Flax Seed, remain as before quoted.

FLOUR is down to \$3 a \$3 25.

PROVISIONS.—No material change since our last quotations. Butter is 3 a 9; Eggs 7 a 2c.—Potatoes are scarce.

WOOL comes in freely, and buyers offer 25 to 31 cents.

PONTIAC, June 19, 1844.

Wheat, 65c; Flour, \$3 25; Flax Seed, 75c; Butter, 3c; Oats, 20c; Eggs, 6c; Corn, 31c; Potatoes, 12c; Grass Seed, \$1 00; Lard, 7c; Tallow, 2c; Pork, prime, \$11.

NEW YORK, June 16.

CORN TRADE.—This market, like all others in this country, at this time, is in an inactive state.

We quote western flour in this city at \$4 37½ a \$4 56½; Georgetown, \$4 75 a \$4 87½; Alexandria \$4 62½; Brandywine, \$4 75 a \$4 87½. Wheat ranges from 90c to \$1 00 a bushel; Rye from 66c to 67c; Corn from 46c to 48c; and Oats from 30c to 31 cents.

It is to be observed, in the returns from the various parts of the United States, that the prices of breadstuffs are tending to rather a low point. It cannot be expected that flour will keep up in the face of a large surplus of last year's production on hand, and a most bountiful crop in prospect. In every section of this country, the crops are rapidly maturing, and from all accounts the yield will be unprecedented. Already has the harvest begun in Virginia, and this, the hardest and happiest part of the farmer's operations, will continue till the beginning of October. In case, therefore, of no mishap in the shape of drought, &c., the American markets will next winter be glutted with breadstuffs.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—There is not much doing in this market. Mess Pork is held at \$8 50; and Prime, \$6 56 a \$6 62. Lard is quoted at 5½ a 6½c in barrels.

Other markets on the sea coast partake of the inactivity of this.

## Notice to Farmers.

First quality Pine Shingles, in any quantity; Prepared White Lead, in 25 lb. kegs; Salt, coarse and fine; Plaster; Water Lime; Leather of all descriptions, by the side or ton, direct from the manufacturers; Plastering Hair constantly on hand, at the lowest cash price, at the old ware-house of W. Parker, Jackson, Mich. Also, cash paid for Hides—by  
June 15, 1844. HAYDEN & Co.

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\*\*\* SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, the subject matter of which may correspond with the agricultural and mechanical character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 for the first publication of 12 lines or less—and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.